THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION EN-FORCED.

OPINIONS IN CANADA AS TO THE EFFECT OF THE TOLLS-THE DOMINION GOVERN-

MENT EXPECTED TO REIMBURSE THE VESSEL OWNERS.

Sault Ste. Marie, Sept. 2 .- President Harrison's all vessels going to Montreal. Sir, that is not proclamation levying a toll of 20 cents per ton on neighborly treatment." the cargoes of Canadian vessels using the United States canal here has gone into force, and most States canal here has gone into force, and most Canadians are sorry that their Government should ever have violated Article 27 of the treaty of 1871, by discriminating against American shipping passing through the Welland. No official announcement has been made from Ottawa, but it is understood that the Dominion Government intends to pay the toll exacted from Canadian vessels. It has got the vessel-owners into the scrape and must see them out of it. The statistics of the freight in Canadian bottoms which has gone through the United State canal in late years are defective. As far as can be made out, 350,000 tons went through in 1891, of which 275,000 tons was eastbound freight and the rest merchandise from Ontario and Quebec for Manitoba. Of the eastbound freight about 150,000 tons went through after September 1. There was a good crop of wheat in Manitoba last year, which swelled shipments. This year's crop is not so good owing to drout in the early summer, and to the frosts which have struck the standing grain during the last few nights. It is estimated that about 125-5000 tons of eastbound freight will be affected by the President's order, and 30,000 or 40,000 tons of westbound. Some of the Manitoba grain mentalk of consigning their wheat to Boston and New-York and shipping it through the Sault Canadian American vessels, but the majority will pay the foll and ask the Canadian Government to recomp them.

The feeling among Canadians who understand the question is that the Ottawa (Government to recomp them.

The feeling among Canadians who understand the question is that the Ottawa (Government to completion as rankidly as possible. The canal Canadians are sorry that their Government should while the Government seems to be doing its utmost through its newpaper organs to befog the
ever have violated Article 27 of the treaty of

the question is that the Ottawa Government has made a serious mistake. As a rule, the Tories defend the Government and denounce President Hirrison and Secretary of State Poster with considerable heat. Some of them have evidently never read the treaty of 1871. "The Toronto News," a jingo Tory paper, has been calling on the Ottawa Ministers to hit back by closing the St. Clair Flats Canal against American vessels. That canal belongs to the United States, and its navigation by the Queen's Canadian subjects, on terms of equality with the inhabitants of the United States, is specially provided for in Article 27. Other Tory papers maintain that the United States Government has failed to secure to Canadians the privilege of using the State ladding the Privilege of using the State written many years ago by Mr. David A. Wells in support of that view. In his letter of August at Washington, Mr. Fostor says: "Immediately after the conclusion of the treaty of 1871, whose after the conclusion of the treaty of 1871, whose beneficent effects in promoting peace between the two nations have been so conspicuous, the United States took steps to carry out the stipulations of Article 27, and without upreasonable delay both the canals of the National and State Governments, representing a vast system constructed at very great expense, were thrown open Albert 6. Eaves, the president of the company, said to the use of Canadian commerce without any vesterday that he did not think that the burglars charge whatever." Canada, on the other were skilled in their business. They had not at-hand, imposed heavy tolls on American vessels tempted to open either of the two safes in the factory. using her canals. Mr. Foster's statement is, of and had not touched the most costly of the costume course, perfectly correct. Under Article 27 the States agreed not only to throw open the St. Clair Flats Canal, but to urge the State Governments to allow Canadians to use "the several State canals connected with the navigation of the lakes or rivers traversed by or contiguous to the boundary line." This was done, and in 1872 Secretary Fish sent the Ca-median Government a conv. of a letter from hurry. After leaving the factory the thieves stole nadian Government a copy of a letter from Governor Hoffman, of New-York, to the effect that Canadian vessels were at liberty to use all that Canadian vessels were at liberty to use all the artificial waterways of that State; which were practically the only State waterways falling within the provisions of Article 27. One a long time an injut, and the police had been appealed to, but had falled to drive the thieves away. or two Canadian barges entered the Champlain Canal in 1875, and because their owners had to pay the customs duties on the cargoes, and to comply with the regulations governing shipping at American ports, the Canadians held and still hold that they have been bilked out of the use of the State canals. The truth is, the value whateoever to them. But they had got it when she saw Evans she said: into their heads that under Article 27 they could escape payment of customs duties on lumber and other articles shipped by the Champlain or even by the Frie, and to this day many of them imagine, if one may judge from the editorials in their newspapers, that they are entitled under that article to the free run of every State canal in the American Republic, whether connected with the navigation of the great lakes and the St. Lawrence or not. They also complain of the termination by the United States of Article 30, of the freaty of 1871, which permitted Canadian vessels to carry goods free of duty from ports in the United States to other United States provided part of the carriage was through Canada by land. rangement enabled Canadian vessel-owners to handle grain consigned to the Atlantic seaboard from Chicago and Duluth. They carried it from Chicago and Duluth to the Canadian ports of Sarnia, Owen Sound and Collingwood, whence it was shipped by rail to its destination, and made the articles terminable at the instance of ofther of the two parties to the treaty upon the conditions laid down in Article 33, and it was terminated in 1885 in due form, on notice being served by the United States. The Canadian Tories ought not to find fault because the United States has seen fit to do that which the treaty allowed it to do. The Liberals are much more reasonable. Liberal papers in Toronto and else-Liberal leaders have from the first depounced the discrimination against American vessels. As far back as March 7, 1889, Mr. Charlton, Mein-

to Sir Richard Cartwright, said in a speech in "This (the Dominion) Government has pursued toward the United States a policy of irritation, characterized by the mode in which the fishery regulations were enforced, which I do not need to allude to more particularly. This spirit of irritation has been manifested in the treatment of the question of canal tolls. We have imposed vessels passing through the Welland Canal a toll of 20 cents per ton, and we have granted a rebate to those vessels going to the port of Montreal of 18 cents. We have discriminated against the American commerce passing through that canal to the extent of 18-20, and this in face of the fact that our shipping has been permitted to use the Soult Ste. Marie Canal entirely free of charge. For years, ever since the construction of that canal, the United States Government has kept it in repair and furfiished a ferce to operate the lecks, and every Canadian salso away on his vacation, so his views on the secured.

ber of the Dominion Parliament for Noriolk, and the most prominent Liberal from Ontario, next

A Broken Reed, Indeed.

This, and nosmistake, is the individual whose stamina has waned to such a low cob, for want of an efficient tonic. that he would certainly topple over and fracture something if a bulky subject such as fat wife, for instance, were to lean upon him. Build up, ye lean, pithless and strengthless with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which will emble you to eat and digest heartily, and thus acquire sh and vigor. The fortress of life will speedily capitu to the grim scythe-wielder, death, if you don't. ces, sleeplessness, biliousness, constipation, mai-matte and kidney trouble are all consumation.

vessel that has passed through that canal has done so without payment of a cent. The same with the St. Clair Flats Canal, the same with the improvements of the Lime Kiln crossing and its expensive works which the American Government has permitted us to use entirely free of charge. In return for this neighborly treatment we levy upon their commerce passing through the Welland Canal 20 cents per ton, and we discriminate against commerce going to their ports by rebating 18 cents of that 20 cents a ton to

The Liberals will doubtless attack the Government at the next session of Parliament. Meanwhile the Government seems to be doing its ut-

Burglars paid a visit on Sunday to the factory of the Eaves Costume Company, manufacturers and importers of theatrical and military goods, at No. 63 East Twelfth-st. They must have scaled the high fence which guards the vacant lot in Thirteenth-st., in rear window and departed the same way, and the gate which lay within easy reach, while they had carried away cheaper articles which had a more showy ap vating, however, because it would delay the filling of some orders for theatrical costumes. Several of the stolen costumes were ordered for "The Fencing Master," thirty sheets of zinc, worth about \$30, from the vacant lot. A. Van Buren & Co., the billposters of

UNTERTAINED TWO OUTLAWS.

Visalia, Cal., Sept. 5 .- Evans and Sontag, the Collis train robbers, were found yesterday near the house of Supervisor Eille, twenty miles north of here, by two of the Ellis children. The men were camped not Erie and Champlain canals are of no service or the house and had their aunt go with them, and prices paid for the crops grown in 1890 and 1891 "How are you, Christ"

Evans turned to Sontag and said: "We may as ell go to the house now," which they did. As they approached the house Ellis met them and said: "How you do, Christ" Evans, after a minute's pause, replied: "I will

shake hands with you, sam, though I ought not to." The two robbers stayed at the house from noon until dark, when they took a cart and borse belonging to Ellis and started away. Mrs. Ellis has been sick and a number of neighbors called to see her during the afternoon. After the robbers had gone a man came to town and informed Sheriff Kay, who imme diately went to Goshen and asked for a special train that he might meet the south-bound train at Selma and prevent the men from taking the train. Not finding the men, the Sheriff returned to town this morning and took a team to Ellis's house. Striking the trail he followed it several miles toward the city, where it was lost.

COULD NOT LIVE WITHOUT HER SON.

Mrs. Kate Link, forty-two years old, No. 247 it was shipped by rail to its destination, and made west Eleventh-st., was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital money hand over fist. But Article 30 was one of yesterday, suffering from the effects of morphine, which conscious when admitted to the hospital and may She is the wife of Julius Link, a gilder. Link took the morphine about 1 o'clock yesterday o'clock, when her husband found her breathing heavily in bed. It was then found that she had taken poison. It was said at the house that the only motive for her attempted suicide was grief over the death of her son Harry. He was a clerk in Oliffe's where have succumbed to some extent to the drugstore, at No. 6 Bowery. He had been drinking jingo spirit propagated by the Tories, but the and lo-t his place. On July 16 last he went to the drugstore, climbed through a window into the room arugstore, cumbed through a window into the room he had occupied over the store, and there killed him-self with morphine. He was found dead by another clerk. Mrs. Link was very much affected by her son's suicide and she grieved constantly. She frequently said that she couldn't live without Harry, but it was not believed that she would make an attempt on her life. Last night she obtained mor-phine in some way, and when she was in bed took the drug. At the hospital it was said she would probably die.

NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR BISHOP THOMPSON.

Concerning the remarkable sermon which Bishop Hugh Miller Thompson, of Mississippi, preached at the ser-vices held under the anspices of the Church Association for the Advancement of the Interests of Labor, on Sunday evening in Trinity Church, the Rev. Joseph W. Hill, one of the assistant rectors of Trinity parish, said restorday that the parish clergymen held themselves in no way responsible for the sentiments expressed. He meant this for no criticism, as he did not care to express an opinion one way or another about Bishop Thompson's sermon. The flishop was simply invited by the association to preach, and he alone was responsible for what he said. The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, the rector of the purish, was said to be out of

AN OLD SOLDIER'S GOOD FORTUNE.

6t, Paul, Sept. 5 .- William Henry Allen, an Inmate of the Minnesota Soldiers' Home, has received notice that by the death of a brother in California he has fallen helr to a large slice of an estate valued at several million dollars. Allen was formerly an artist in Minneapolis. He fell sick and was unable to resume work, and it is said that on many a day he went hungry. Finally Captain Craigh suggested to him that he had better enter the home and the suggestion was welcomed. All he asked was that he be allowed to take along with him as companions his easel and brush. The request was granted, and for the last two years one of the most contented of the inmates of the home at Minneapolis has been Comrade Allen. He will soon go to Canfornia to look after his fortune. Mr. Allen is between fifty and sixty years of age and has no family.

FARMERS PROTECTED.

HIGH PRICES FOR NEW-YORK TOBACCO.

GREAT AGRICULTURAL INTEREST RELIEVED FROM COMPETITION WITH SUMATRA AND ITS TEN-CENT LABOR-GREAT BENE-

FITS TO PRODUCERS FROM THE M'KINLEY ACT. FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE, Baldwinsville, N. Y., Sept. 5.-New-York is one of

Baidwinsville, N. Y., Sept. 5.—Sew fork is the order the leading tobacco growing States of the Union. It is estimated that nearly 10,000,000 pounds of tobacco, which were ruleed on its soil in 1891, will be sold within its limits this year. This is a larger crop than that which was taised to 1800, when the McKinley act was passed, increasing the duties on certain com-peting kinds of foreign tobacco; and the farmers of New-York State will be paid a far larger price for their tobacco than they received for it in 1890. This is the direct result of the operation of the Tariff act. of domestic tobacco that the growing crop of 1892, which will be marketed in 1893, will command a price at least 20 per cent higher that that which was paid in 1890 for the crop of 1889.

This beautiful village is the market town of the to-

bacco growers of Onondaga County. Here they dis-pose of their tebacco, and hundreds of bales are stored in warehouses until it is needed by the cigar manufacturers of New-York, Philadelphia, Binghamton, Chicago, and other cities. The county of Onondaga it-self produces double the quantity of tobacco of any other county in the State, its rich soil being especially adapted to the culture of the plant. There are three localities in the State where the tobacco plant flourishes and its growth is cultivated. One comprises fine land in Central New-York, in a group of countie directly south of Lake Ontario-the countles of Oswego Cayuga, Wayne and Onondaga. A second section is i the southern part of New-York, and stretches into the State of Pennsylvania. On the New-York side of the line this section extends through the counties of Stenben, Chemung, Tioga and Eroome, which are ordinarily known as "the southern tier," and thence northward into the counties of Tompkins, Chemango and Madison.

ing in the interest of the American farmer. In 1890 10,763,000 pounds of Sumatra were imported; in 1891 6,342,000 pounds. Up to June in the present year there were imported of Sumatra tobacco fit for wrappers only 2,886,000 pounds. The small importations of 1-92 are said to be largely out of first hands and to have been consumed. The Samaira tobacco that was im-ported prior to the possace of the McKinley act also is hought to be nearly exhausted. The effect of this reduction in the amount of sumatra in the market has been to rulse the price of the domestic tobacco. As kers become accustomed to the domestic cigars, it Is believed that there will be a still larger sale of

Wallace Tappan, a prominent resident of thi village and former Assemblyman from the 1st District of Onondaga County, is a well-known expert of the tobacco trade. For many years Mr. Tappan has been top es relating to tobacco culture. Speaking to-day upon the effect of the McKinley act, he said: "The farmers of this country who raised tobacco wermuch discouraged previous to the passage of the McKinley act, owing to the deadly competition of the Sumatra tobacco with their product. But now they are obtaining good prices for their tobacco. In they are obtaining good prices for their topacco. In estimating the advantages which they have derived from the tariff one should compare the sales of the tobacco raised in 1889 with the crops grown in 1890, 1891 and 1892; for the reason that What wa when the act was passed and did not come into the market until 1891, while the crop of 1880 was sold prices for the tobacco grown in 1890 and 1891 was 20 average price for the tobacco grown in New-York State in 1889 was not far from 10 cents, while the crops. This increase in the price led the farmers of New-York State to raise more tobacco, and I am glad to say that they are receiving a higher pr for what they raised in 1891, sold this year, that year, although they had a smaller crop the former

The table given below shows the increase in the production of tobacco in the State in 1891 as com-

PRODUCTION OF	TOBACCC).
P.	1891.	1890. Pounds of
Counties. tobac Onondaga Cayuga Wayne Madison Orwayo Tomphins Oricans Steulen Chenango Tioga Broome	co raised 3.815.050 287.570 878.505 5.640 747.530 100.514 10.250 1.506.537 1.375.740 5.800 9.000	Pounds of tolerer raised, 2,831,980, 218,283, 280, 240,285, 3,000, 544,120, 89,475, 10,000,895,710,882,060, 6,132,7,500, 100,000
Dutchess		100.000

.8,542,805 This table was the result of a census taken by tobacco growers themselves. Mr. Tappan save the subsequent reports showed that all the growers had not submitted their estimates and that in his judgment the crop of both years was underestimated a least one million pounds. The reports of the trade newspapers show that the present year the acreage of tobacco fields has increased from 20 to 30 per cent, while the quality was never better. Prices of domestic tobacco have increased this year from 3 to 5 cents : pound. The average of the prices paid in Northern Pennsylvania is 17 cents per pound, against 12 cents last year; in Steuben County, New-York, 17 cents against 13 cents; in Chemung County, 17 cents against 12 1-3 cents. Onondaga prices are somewhat lower than Chemung County prices. The average advance in price is from 4 cents to 6 cents per pound, but in individual cases from 10 to 12 cents more per pound is paid for tobacco.

Mr. Tappan said: "There were white veins in the crop of 1891 in Onondaga County and this lowered the crop of 1-91 in Onondaga County and this lowered the price, but there will probably be an advance in the price, but there will probably be an advance in the price of the crop for wrappers of from 10 to 12 cents a pound. Nor will fillers and binders decrease in value, and from the present outlook they will hold their own by reason of the fact that the export of the low grades in 1802 to European countries will exceed the exports of former years by thousands of cases. Already the exports for 1802 have been very good; thus relieving the country of low grades and enhancing the price of those remaining. Onondaga first wrappers now sell from 22 to 35 cents a pound. In 1890 they sold for from 12 to 35 cents a pound. In 1890 they sold for from 12 to 10 cents; in 1890 they were selling for from 12 to 15 cents. Running lots are how selling here from 12 to 16 cents. Running lots are how selling for from 11 to 12 1-2 cents. Mediam parcels are now selling from 11 to 12 1-2 cents. Mediam parcels are now selling from 11 to 12 1-2 cents. This year fillers and binders are selling for from 9 to 10 cents. This year fillers and binders are selling for from 9 to 10 cents. This year fillers and binders are selling for from 9 to 10 cents. This year fillers and binders are selling for from 9 to 10 cents. The year fillers and binders are selling for from 9 to 10 cents. The prospective prices of 1892 are very fattering. Everything points to a boom in price for domestic wrappers grown in 1892, owing to the withdrawal of the Fundata wrapper from the competition. This is indicated by the prevailing prices in Connecticat and Massachusetts. The prices are very high in those states, and will range when the tobacco shall have been assorted and cased from 38 to 40 cents per pound in running lots. In 1890 the running lots in those states, and will range when the tobacco in New-York State, and 20,000 men directly or Indirectly interested in the price of the crop. The value of the crop in 1890 was about \$1,400,000. The present year it will be \$2,0 price, but there will probably be an advance in the

Brandreth's Pills cure rheumatism, dyspepsia, piles, liver complaint, biliousness, and any disease arising from an impure state of the blood. One or two at night on an empty stomach, for a week or two, will keep you in good form and tone up the system.

to themselves from the operation of the McKinley act, LACEMAKERS COMING HERE.

THE SEASIDE ASSEMBLY. GRATIFYING SUCCESS OF THE SCHOOLS OF ART.

MUSIC AND BIOLOGY.

Avon-by-the-Sea, N. J., Sept. 5 (Special) .- The Seaelde Assembly at this place is about closing its most successful season. The end of the session has left the Assembly in a thoroughly sound condition in every way, and the prospects for next year are all that could be desired. Although the Seaside Assembly has become well known among the scholars of the land, its aims are totally misunderstood by many per-sons. The object of the Assembly is an educa-There are devotional services in the Auditorium every ing clergymen of all denominations from all parts of the land. There are over a dozen educational

biology, art, music, expression, mathematics, literature, history, pedagogics, writing, phonography and cookery On the Assembly grounds there are places for al

ENTRANCE TO THE GROUNDS.

The grounds of the As-embly occupy a block betwee It is only a short distance from the sea and from Shark of pines. Near the centre of the block stands the Auditorium, a large building of the amphihave appeared from time to time some of the best-



NEW LIBRARY BUILDING.

less gloom has also gone. The hall now rings with the merry votes of Mme. Albertl's pupils who come here to be taught Delsarte. Mme. Albertl

of contrivances to delight the child'sh art. Here little bables and larger bables are taught for hours each day. And they advance sleadily, too. They work hard over their little tasks at times, although they are quite unaware of it. Hanks of sand are under the trees. On these the spectators can observe all manner of villages, cities, mills and factories, rivers, harbors, canais and likes. In these strange iton. They also publish a paper called "The Weekly News" every Thursday. Every little pupil makes a tions with a crayon, and the reading matter with a pen and ink. Fearful and wonderful journalism is out a developed in the pages of "The Weekly News." The infantile brains evolve strange and weird things. ne of the editions of this unique paper are valued at their weight in gold by parents whose offspring's

On the ocean side of the grounds is Otla Hall, the home of the Avon art student. The School of Art who had as his assistant Miss Katherine D. All who had as his assistant area mond. They have made the school a popular feature of the Assembly. In Otts Hall is the studio of the school. The walls are hung with the work of pupils and instructors. An evening is occasionally devoted to a reception in the studio. The samme guests of the hotel and the cottagers then throng the building, and go into raptures over the work of

The School of Music occurdes for the most part the large Auditorium. This department has achieved con of Frederick Dean, of the Scharwenka Con-ervatory, of New-York, A special feature of the sessions this year was an illustrated course of forty lectures on the history of masle.
Mr. Dean organized the Avon-by-the-Sea Choral Union, which sang at many of the entertainments. All the young singers from the hotels and the cottages of the town joined the union, and it was a decidedly popular organization. The contralto of the Assembly is Mrs. Frederic Dean. She possesses a pure and strong voice, which she has under com-

The laboratory of the School of Biology is not upon the Assembly grounds proper. Over upon the bank of Shark River is a little building standing like a peak roofed centipede upon its legs of pilings. During high tide the laboratory is up to its knees in the sait waters of the river, but a knot of boats that tag and haul at their chains at the foot of a long flight of steps shows the means of going and coming are at the command of the occupants. The interior of the building is a chaos of glass jars, in which swim various fideous animals, caus, and tubs, microscopes and instruments of all sizes and kinds. Among these a little group of schentists is completely and gloriously happy from all accounts. There they stay all day long with pienty of light coming in through the big windows and pore over quaint bugs and beasts. Professor George Macloskie, Sc. D., LL. D., who occupies the chair of biology in Princeton College, is dean of the school, and in the faculty are Professor Julius Nelson, Ph. D., of Ruigers College; Professor Julius Nelson, Ph. D., of Ruigers College; John E. Peters, A. M., Sc. D., Richard S. Lull, of Rutgers College, Among the lecturers are Samuel Lockwood, Ph. D., supërintendent of schools for Monmouth County, Principal Lyman Best, of Brooklyn, Professor Byron D. Halstead, of Rutgers College, and M. Surtfeldt, of St. Louis. The laboratory of the School of Biology is n

A SOLDIERS' MONUMENT UNVEILED.

Mahanoy City, Penn., Sept. 5.—The greatest day in the bistory of Mahanov City was the occasion of th the history of managery end was the morning, at unveiling of the soldiers' monument this morning, at which thousands of people from about the State were present, among them being Governor Robert E. Pat son, General D. H. Hastings, the Secretary of Internal Affairs, Thomas J. Stewart, and the G. A. R. Post Commander-in-Chief, Louis Wagner, of Philadelphia. This afternoon a grand parade took place with over 3,000 men in line, marshalled by General J. P. S. Gobin, and participated in by the 8th Regi-ment and all the Grand Army posts and societies for miles around.

est train for Buffalo is the New-York Central's p. in.; through in twelve hours.

A SCOTCH FIRM SETTLES IN COLUMBIA.

PENN.

THE M'KINLEY BILL CLOSED THE AMERICAN MARKET, AND THEY HAD TO MOVE OR GO OUT OF BUSINESS-PROPABILITY THAT OTHERS WILL FOLLOW IF PRESI-

DENT HARRISON IS RE-ELECTED.

Columbia, Penn., Sept. 5 (Special).-Among the clouds of flatly contradictory arguments and theories which are raised for and against the policy of Protection in campaign discussions, it is always refreshing to get hold of a solid, unquestioned, uncompromising fact. The business history of the borough of Columbia. in the county of Lancaster, State of Pennsylvania, for the year 1892, offers a series of facts which prove the truth of several of the main contentions of the Republican advocates of Protection. That fact is the establishment in the borough, by a Scotch firm, of a large factory for the manufacture of lace curtains, the proprietors having been compelled to move their business to this country under the stress of the con-ditions imposed by the McKinley tariff. If it be the oblest work of man to make two blades of grass to grow where one has grown before, it is equally patent of noblity to make two factories rattle and hum where one has rattled and hummed before. And this is only the advance guard, the Scotchmen say. If their venture proves a success, and President Har-rison is re-elected, their brother-manufacturers will follow, and there will be a rush for lacemakers that will transfer the centre of the lace-curtain manufacture to

this country. The facts are these:

The firm of Cleland, Campbell & Co., of No. 19
Montrose-st., Glasgow, having their factory at Darvel. in Ayrshire, is one of the Scotch lacemaking firms which have sprung up in that locality since the trade union troubles blasted and scattered the lacemaking industries of Nottingham. The latter place was the lacemaking centre of Great Britain, having 100 factories in the old days. Ninety-five per cent of the lace output of Cleland, Campbell & Co. was taken up lace output of Cleiand, Campbell & Co. was taken up by the American market, under the old tariff of 40 per cent ad valorem. The McKinley bill raised that duty to 60 per cent. There were already two or three lace-curtain factories struggling along in Philadelphia and Scranton. The American importers had loaded up with goods just prior to the date on which the Mc-Kinley bill became a law, to avoid the higher rate of duty. Their stocks were sufficient to supply the American market, and the result was that the demand for Messrs. Cleland, Campbell & Co.'s goods in America stopped abruptly. With 95 per cent of their market closed, it was hardly worth while to run for the benefit of the remaining 5 per cent. The alternative wa presented of going out of business or of moving to the United States and getting under the protecting shadow of the McKinley tariff. The firm chose the latter course.

country and investigated a number of sites. He came into communication with Messrs. C. C. Kauffman, S. S. Detweller and J. W. Yokum, leading and enterprising citizens, who are active in promoting the prosperity of the little town of Columbia, on the banks of the Susquehanna, and an arrangement was soon made. A site was selected between the river It was deeded to trustees and mortgaged at 5 per cent, and ten-year bonds secured by the mortgage were taken by the townspeople. Cleiand, Campbell & Co., now become the Columbia Lace Company, are to occupy the premises at a rent sufficient to pay the interest on the mortgage, taxes and repairs, and have the privilege of buying at a stated figure. About \$35,000 was expended on the land and build ings. Two brick buildings, each two stories high. and a boller house were put up, giving altogether about 50,000 square feet of floor space.

The Scotchmen have brought over their lace-making machinery, because as yet it is not made in this

Mr. Campbell, the junior partner, came to thi

country, but all the bleaching machinery and the officers and engines are of American make. present buildings have room for twelve sets of pairs of curtains in a week, the capacity of the estab-lishment will be about 10,000 pairs of curtains a These retail at from \$3 to \$20 a pair. When running full time the mill will employ about 300 men and girls. A number of workmen have come over to act as teachers and to break in the green hands, as much skill and experience is required at every step in the handling of the delicate fabric. The mills run on double shifts from 4 a. m. to mid-

Mr. Cleland, the senior partner, talked freely to a Tribune correspondent. "We had to come," said he. "We were knocked out completely by the rais-ing of the duty. America is the greatest consumer of lace curtains in the world. There are more people here than in any other country who can afford to American market was closed to us there was nothing for us to do but to get inside of the tariff fence. If President Harrison is elected, as I most earnestly hope he will be, there will be lots of other concerns We are loaded down with orders for months ahead. and the outlook is good for a most prosperous business in spite of the high wages we must pay. But I can't help feeling that we must make our biggest profits in the first two years, for by that time there will be a score of other factories coming over here and prices will be cut all to pieces.

As to wages, we will have to pay more than double what we did in Scotland. The men who tend the ma chines we puid over there 24 shillings a week-about \$6 in your money. Here we must pay them \$15 a week. The same proportion runs through the whole scale. As to the cost of living, it is not much greater here than in Scotland, with the exception of reets. But even that difference is not as great as it seems, because the accommodations here are so infinitely superior There families live in two rooms, a kitchen and a bedroom. Here we are building a row of houses for our \$3 a month rent over there they will pay \$8 here, but the quarters are three times as comfortable. prices of food are about the same in both countries Clothes are a little higher, but that is compensated for by the fact that they don't need as heavy clothes here. some of my men bought a lot of clothes before they came over, and now find them so heavy they can't wear them here. In fact, they laid in a stock of every thing, down to pipes and matches, on the supposition that prices were so much higher here, and now they find in many cases that they could get better things for their money in this country. In short, they can live here on the money they earned in the old country and save the difference between wages there and here.

ceived the kindest welcome here. For myself, I haven't been homestck a day. Now that I am a resident of the United States I am a firm believer in Republican principles and the policy of Protection. In the lace competition of the old countries. If it were not for the duly there wouldn't be a bobbin turning in this country. I presume the same holds good in other in



ONE ENIOYS

Both the methods and results when Svrup of Fig-Both the methods and results when Strup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently, yet promptly, on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleansing the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach. Prompt in its action, and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the more healthy and agreeable subspances, its many excellent qualities commend it to nces, its many excellent qualities commend it to

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Vile cod-liver oil has lost its vileness in Scott's Emulsion and gained a good deal in efficiency.

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The hypophosphites of lime and soda add their tonic effect to that of the half-digested cod-liver oil.

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dustries. The workmen who have come over with u think the same way. They have already been to a Republican meeting, where Mr. Kauffman spoke on the benefits of Protection, and they shouted out their inten-tion of voting the Republican ticket as soon as they could. We have about \$200,000 invested here, including working capital, consequently we want to see the country continue prosperous, and we know the Harrison's election will insure that. We expect to start our mills about September 8."

The process of lace-making is an interesting one. The thread comes in skeins, and it may be mentioned that one of the advantages of coming to this country lies in the superior quality of thread to be gotten here. Mr. Cleland says that the thread which he buys in Philadelphia is much stronger and better than that which he got in Scotland. These skeins are wound on bobbins by machinery, and the bobbins are put in the looms. The loom is an immensely long machine with a set of harness that runs up to a Jacquard mechanism near the ceiling through which and is manipulated by several sets of points and ingers that have all sorts of compound motions given them. From the loom the lace is run in one long stream to the bleaching department, which occupies the greater part of the space in the mills. Here the material is run through vats of boiling water, solutions of chlorine and soda. About 500 gallons of water are used every minute in this part of the work. The waters of the Susquehanna were carefully analyzed to find out whether they contained any impurities, such as iron, which would injure the curtains, before it was decided to locate at Columbia. After bleaching the material is run through a bath of starch, ther down a long drying-room where the temperature is 140 degrees. The finishing steps consist in running the material through a glossing machine, cutting it up into proper lengths, scalloping the edges and

The factory will be of especial benefit to Columbia, because it will give employment to so many girls, few of the other factories in the place requiring that

An amusing incident occurred in connection with

kind of labor.

An amusing incident occurred in connection with the putting up of the buildings by the committee of citizens. Two of these, Mr. Kauffman and Major Yokum, are active Republicans. Mr. Kauffman has served several terms in the Pennsylvania Legislature. The third committeeman, Mr. Detweller, who is the cantler of the First National Bank, is an old-style Democrat. He is one of the most active and enterprising citizens of Columbia, and had much to do with getting the lace factory to come here. When it came to putting on the roof Mr. Kauffman patriotically insisted that American fin should be used. Mr. Detweller stremuously objected on the ground that American the was good for nothing. Samples of the various makes were procured and the distinguishing marks erased. They were then submitted to Mr. Detweller, who picked out one as of unquestioned superiority. He had selected the American sample, and the mill has a roof of American tin. Columbia is a fine example of an old Pennsylvania town. Its citizens claim 11,000 inhabitants, but it only has four lawyers, and no policemen at all. Its public school and high school systems are of exceptional excellence, and there are about 1,200 children in the various grades. In the old days Columbia was the scene of an immense business in lumber. A thousand rafts would float down the Susquehanna, which is a mile and a quarter wide at this point, and be broken up at Columbia. Now the lumber business has gone elsewhere, but the railroad takes its place. The sown has 1,500 of its inhabitants employed on the Pennsylvania Railroad alone. Seventy freight trains enter it every day, and are made over into longes or shorter trains, according as they are bound East or West. The Reading and Columbia and several smaller roads terminate here. The town has three National banks and one private bank, three rolling mills, the largest stove works in the world, thirteen blast furnaces and a number of smaller factories. In spite of this business activity property and living expenses are lo

the United States. When Congress was discussing the location of the capital there was a strong feeling that the eastern bank of the Susquebanna offered the most central location. Benjamin Goodhue, of Massachusetts, said in debate that "the Eastern members, with the members from New-York, have agreed to fix a place upon National principles without regard to their own convenience, and have turned their minds to the banks of the Susquebanna." Wright's Ferry, as Columbia was then called, was discussed, and a resolution of the House, engrossed September 22, 1789, fixed he location of the capital city at that point. The matter stuck in the Senate, however, and at the next session a compromise mensure placed the capital at its present location. The lown came equally near to being the capital of Pennsylvania, but Harrisburg robbed it of the promised honor. The longest covered bridge in the world crosses the Susquehanna at this point, and the burning of two spans was all that saved the town from invasion during the Rebellion.

The cold facts embedded in this little story teach the moral that the Republican policy of Protection draws manufacturers from Europe to this country and gives employment to American labor; that in the case of lace curtains, at least, it has accomplished this without ruising proces; that American labor; that in the case of lace curtains, at least, it has accomplished this without ruising proces; that American labor; that in the case of lace curtains, at least, it has accomplished this without ruising proces; that American labor; that in the case of lace curtains, at least, it has accomplished this without ruising proces; that American labor; that the benefits of the policy are felt in the smaller, quiet, old towns like Columbia, as well as in the great centres of capital.

HELD THEIR ANNUAL OUTING.

The annual excursion of the employes of J. D. & T. E. Crimmins to Washington Park, on the Hudson, was held Sunday. At 9 o'clock a. m. a large contingent boarded the steamer Bay Queen and the barges Susquehanna and Sands at Sixty-third-st. and East River, and at about 10 o'clock this party was augmented considerably at Thirty-fourth-st. and North River. A happier or gayer throng it would have been hard to find, and when Professor Usher with his musicians sent out the strains of the "Grand Entree" all hands grouped in preparation for the lancers which followed. William J. Bradley, floor lancers which followed. William J. Bradley, floor manager, and Daniel McManus, his assistant, with an excellent committee, attended to the wants of reception committee, with his assistants, and P. J. Travis, chairman of the committee of arrangements; John Heary, president; William Norton, vice-president; W. T. Shannon, recording secretary; William Dalton, financial secretary; W. H. Neullhan, corresponding secretary; David Crimmins, treasurer, and William Barry, sergeant-at-arms, attended generally to the comfort of all. Among those present were T. E. Crimmins, John D. Crimmins, Jr., Thomas J. Dunn, Martin L. Crimmins, Thomas Crimmins, H. P. Geary, R. L. Anderton, Jr., Dr. Magee and Captain Fleming.

A PLEA FOR MISS BORDEN.

Boston, Sept. 5 .- At a Woman's Christian Temperance Union vesper service last evening in the Tremont Tem-ple. Mrs. Susan Fessenden made an impassioned plea in behalf of Miss Lizzie Borden. She told of the good work done by Miss Borden in the past, her zeal in hurch matters, her energy in the Christian Endeavor Society, her helpfulness in the army of temperance workers, and her kindness to those who needed assistance. She said she hoped that God would show Ills hand, and that the unprotected would be exoner ated from the least shadow of suspicion, and that the heavy cloud now enveloping its folds would ere long he lifted, and the sun of justice shine more clearly for its temporary obscurity, and that the prisoner's innocence will be firmly established. Mrs. Fessenden said she spoke with a mother's heart, and she appealed to the fathers and mothers present to show by their indorsement of a Woman's Christian Temperance Union petition to the Governor in favor ball for Miss Borden whether they believed in the innocence of the prisoner. At the conclusion of the reading of the petition, the whole audience, numbering about 2,500, arose simultaneously, with the exception of forty or fifty, to show their belief in the prisoner's innocence.

600,000 ANNUALLY.

Six hundred thousand copies of Dr. Humphreys's Specific Manual are mailed annually in the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, and are being mailed at the rate of 2,000 per day; and while this has continued for years, yet in the moving, restless metropolis some persons have been missed. If they will send their address they will receive this 144-page book, teeming with valuable information, free, Address Humphreys' Medicine Co., cor. William and John sts., New-York.